



DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.



"HEW TO THE LINE, LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY."

VOLUME 2.

MAYSVILLE, FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22, 1882.

NUMBER 27.

FRANK R. PHISTER

Is now in receipt of an elegant assortment of goods embracing

FAMILY BIBLES,
ALPHABET BLOCKS,
CARD GAMES,
BUILDING BLOCKS,
WRITING DESKS,
CHESS and CHECKERS,
SILK, SATIN and PLUSH PAPETERIES.

50c ALBUMS \$25.00

The largest assortment of fine GIFT BOOKS ever shown in Maysville.

50 STYLES OF PICTURE FRAMES 50

In Pearl, Plush, Velvet, Wood, Satin and Combination Goods.

PLUSH ODOR CASES.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

In an almost endless variety, consisting of Embroidered, Hand Painted, Satin faced, and Silk Fringed Cards of every suitable design.

These Goods are not to be Seen in my Show Windows. A CALL SOLICITED. POLITE ATTENTION.

FRANK R. PHISTER.

"KRIS KRINGLE."

—TOYS—

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN ENDLESS VARIETY

—AT—

F. H. TRAXEL'S.

CHEAPER THAN ANY PLACE IN THE CITY.

—Call and see our Immense Stock of—

DOLLS AND TOYS.

Our CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT is filled with all the delicacies of the season.

FIGS,
RAISINS,
GRAPES,
ORANGES,
BANANAS,

NUTS,
Plain and Fancy
CANDLES,
CAKES of all De-
scriptions.

—All Goods Guaranteed to be—

FIRST-CLASS.

OYSTERS IN CANS OR BULK.

HOLT RICHESON,

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCER.

PURE CANDIES and TEAS A SPECIALTY.

—Headquarters for—

HOLIDAY GOODS.

My FREE DELIVERY WAGON Runs DAY and NIGHT. A call is respectfully solicited. (d16d6t) No. 19, Second Street, four doors above Postoffice.

Bargains! Bargains!!

LET not your hearts be troubled. We are still here and will sell you more goods for the same amount of money than any other house in the city. We are determined to close out our entire stock of goods by the 1st of next April, and will offer to CASH BUYERS great inducements. Among our stock is a large line of ready made

CLOTHING, OVERCOATS, ETC.,

which we offer at prime cost. Children's wool suits at 50 and 75 cents. Hoods at 40 cents. These goods are worth double the money we ask for them.

We have also a fresh line of Christmas goods and toys without number, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices. Wax Dolls at 50 cents worth \$1. Bohemian decorated vases 25 cents a pair. A large lot of Japan-se goods at less than half their value. An immense stock of

JEWELRY

At cost. Our stock of ladies and children's shoes is very large and all custom made. Also, a big line of ladies hats trimmed in New York, all fresh goods which we are offering at cost. Men's full regular undershirts at 75 cents per pair. Hats and boots at rock-bottom prices. Four ply linen collars 15 cents. Clocks very cheap, and everything usually found in a first-class mammoth country store. Call early and get bargains while they are fresh. Our prices talk.

J. A. JACKSON & SON.

Maysville, Ky., December 18, 1882.
P. S.—Those knowing themselves indebted to me, by note or account, must come forward and settle at once, or an officer will call on you. I have not the time.
J. A. JACKSON.

NEW DOMESTIC PATTERNS

—AT—
Hunt & Doyle's.

FRESH OYSTERS!

RECEIVED DAILY

AND FOR SALE BY THE
CAN AND HALF-CAN,
(n214t) **JACOB LINN.**

JOHN WHEELER'S DAILY MARKET.

"S" soup oysters, per 1/2 can 20c
"Favorites" per 1/2 can 30c
"Anchor Brand" per 1/2 can 40c
"Selects" per 1/2 can 45c
"Selects, Extra" per 1/2 can 50c
"N. Y. Saddle Rocks" 50c

CELERY EVERY DAY.

Immense stock of canned goods just received.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

WINDHORST & BLUM,

Have removed their Merchant Tailoring Establishment from Cooper's building to C. H. White's new store, No. 31, Second street, where they will be pleased to have the public call on them. Prices low and work the best.
apr21dy **WINDHORST & BLUM.**

FRESH OYSTERS

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR.

Home-made Yeast Cakes.

my9dly **GEORGE HEISER.**

F. H. TRAXEL,

Baker and Confectioner

FRESH OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

The only manufacture of PURE STICK CANDY in the city. Orders for weddings and parties promptly attended to. my6dly

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

—OF—
NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, \$4,500,000.

GEO. W. ROGERS, agent, office at Wheatly & Co.'s, Market St., below Second. (j186m)

LEADING

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MISS MACCIE RASP,

RECEIVES daily fresh millinery goods of the latest and most approved styles.

HATS, **FEATHERS,** **LACES,** **NECKWEAR,** **HANDKERCHIEFS,** **EMBROIDERIES,** **TRIMMINGS,** **ETC., ETC.**
at prices that can not be equalled. Please call and examine the stock. n29d4wlm

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

HERMANN LANGE'S

Jewelry Store,
No. 48, Second Street, 3 doors West of Market
aug1dly

The Science and Art of Eating.

Cook-books are numerous, and housewives are usually well supplied with private recipes. A sewing society is often a clearing-house for that kind of domestic paper. With all the stale fun poked at the American pie, fried steak, and hot bread, there is no country in the world where the food, taken as a whole, is so well prepared as in the United States. A few professional French cooks may excel, but with us the lady of the house can, if necessary, go into the kitchen and either do the work or give specific direction how to do it, and however often her servants may change, the stamp of her culinary acquirements is plain and constant. Of course there are exceptions, but this is the rule, and it is one of the many evidences of American progress, intelligence and good sense.

Far more attention has been paid to preparing than serving food. Cook-books enough have been published in the last decade to fill a library, and many a choice recipe is still afloat, never having been hatched by any crusader after kitchen lore. If one wants to know how to cook any conceivable thing it is easy to get rules for it. But the science and art of eating have been almost wholly neglected. Familiarity with the customs of the country tells us that soup is a dinner dish, and goes before meat and a few more things of that sort. In some countries custom makes soup a breakfast dish. Which is right is a question of science, and not of fashion. It is of great importance to health that food and drink should be taken in the proper combinations, seasons and ways. However good the food, if it is improperly served the general effect is bad. Dyspepsia is more the fault of ignorant and barbaric eating than of poor cooking. The American people eat, at the lowest calculation, five billions of meals a year, and the table and its surroundings are certainly very important. From the simplest lunch to the most elaborate dinner a great deal depends both upon the service itself and upon those served.

There is no country in the world where the general average of food consumption is as high as it is in America, yet here there is much more ill health from not eating enough than from eating too much, especially in small families. It is appetizing to be surrounded by good eaters. The man whose table companions are dainty ladies content with tea and toast, and puny children with no stomachs for beef, is in danger of falling into m'ning ways himself, and without knowing or suspecting the cause finds himself on the sick list. The doctor gives him a few pills or prescribes a trip, thinking him over-worked, when in point of fact he is simply under-fed. Steak in the morning, a roast for dinner, and plenty of potatoes, bread, butter, and still more stimulating food would work a speedy cure. The man is not worn out; the engine has not been properly stoked; that is the whole of it. The science of eating has been disregarded. The blood has been enebled. Shavings do very well for kindling a fire, but for a steady flame something more substantial is required. If a strong man of good habits breaks down, in whole or in part, in middle life, it may be assumed that in a likelihood he is a victim of unconscious and gradual starvation.

Of course the understanding of any science is more important than the mastery of all arts, but it is of very great moment to the enjoyment of life to know how to make the ministry to nature's tri-daily wants a luxury. The man who bolts his meals as if he were performing an irksome duty or simply filling a gap, robs himself of a perpetual source of wholesome pleasure. It is no digestion to be in the best sense a table artist. Herein the French excel all other people, and it is the one cause of the high average of health in France. It is impossible to draw an exact line between the science and the art of eating, and at the ideal dining table they will so blend that none of the technicalities of either shall be observable. Indeed, one of the fundamental rules of the art is that the laws of supply and demand shall execute themselves at the table with the least possible observation. An obtrusive attention to details on the part of any one on such an occasion mars greatly the artistic effect of a good dinner. In this, as in dress, anything "loud" or out of harmony with the general surroundings is in bad form. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

An item for the household says: "If the water in which new cabbage is boiled is changed once or twice, it is less likely to be indigestible." "Perhaps it is; and persons who are in the habit of drinking water in which new cabbage is boiled should heed the suggestion; but as long as water is so cheap we shall continue to take ours raw." —Norristown Herald.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

—In Buenos Ayres it takes ten dollars in paper money to buy one dollar in gold. The paper currency there is depreciated.

—Indiana statistics show that the liquor traffic cost the State, in twenty years ended December 31 last, for criminal expenses alone, \$14,762,359.46.

—At present there are no less than twenty-one passenger steamships plying between New York and Europe, and, with one or two exceptions, each has a vessel weekly.

—The intense heat of summer in Australia far surpasses that of the United States—even that of Arizona. A recent note in Nature records a temperature there of 180 degrees in 1882, 173 in 1880, 153 in 1871, 159 in 1862, and 158 in 1860.

—A year ago a Laramie Plains cattle man was offered a Utah herd and ranch for \$70,000, which offer was rejected. Since that the Utah man sold \$45,000 worth out of the herd, then sold the ranch for \$4,500, afterward put \$9,000 more into the herd, and then sold it for \$140,000. —Chicago Times.

—It is expected that the four manufacturing of Montgomery, Vt., will turn out four hundred thousand but er tubs the present season, of all sizes. A larger proportion of ten, twenty and thirty pound tubs are called for than usual. The material for hoops has become exhausted in that region, and is now brought from Michigan.

—The estimate of the revenue of the Dutch East Indies for the current year shows a deficit of \$3,835,000 at least. Last year the deficit was estimated at \$1,000,000, but proved to be \$5,000,000. For the six years ending with 1882, the Minister of Finance put it at \$12,500,000. The Acheen troubles, not over even now, have been no joke for Holland, where living is very dear and taxation heavy.

—The survey of Lake Winnipiseogee, N. H., by the lake company gives the following results: Islands containing over 1,000 acres, one; 500 to 1,000 acres, two; 100 to 500 acres, seven; fifty to 100 acres, six; ten to fifty acres, twenty-five; less than ten acres, 226; total islands having vegetation, 267. The entire distance around the lake and Long Bay is 182 miles; and the water surface is sixty-nine square miles, 531 acres, and 3.03 square rods.

Sleepers' Discomforts in Germany.

One of the first complaints heard from Americans on arriving in Germany is against the beds, for German beds, as a rule, are short—so very short that a man who is unfortunate enough to measure six feet has to double himself up between the head and foot board, like the letter A in the alphabet. The misery of this uncomfortable position would not be necessary were the beds of a decent width, for with a wide bed, even if it was not of sufficient length, he could lay "cornering," or he could turn over on his side and double up without projecting his knees and his feet in the cold air outside of the mattress. German beds, almost without exception, are single—yes, very single—so much so that the occupant if he attempts to deviate an inch or two from a horizontal position finds himself sprawling on the floor. The sheets, bed-blankets, etc., are made just to fit the beds and are never wide enough to "tuck in." They are seldom but an inch or two wider than the mattress, and it requires the skill and experience of an acrobat, especially with a foreigner, to keep the bed-clothes evenly balanced over him. And then the grumblers grumble at the pillows, which they declare are either too large or too small, too hard or too soft, and that the only people who know how to make comfortable pillows, and who have them, are the Americans. Many of the hotel- and boarding-houses here adopt the French pillow, which is about half the size of the mattress and stuffed out so hard and plump that the only benefit the tired traveler gets from it is to have it serve as a rest for his back while he seeps in a sitting position. The majority of pillows, however, found in Germany are made wedge-shaped, of the same material as the mattress, and come to a point near the center of the bed. On these, the sleeper, if he sleeps, rests on an inclined plane, and looks like a body on one of the narrow planks in the morgue at Paris, with a sheet thrown over it. I think it would be difficult to find a bed in this country that would measure over five feet ten, or six feet at most between the head and foot board, and as for a wide double bed there is probably none in all Germany, without it may be the one I saw at the museum in Munich, which is said to have belonged to some King or baron of olden time. —Dresden Cor. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.